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# Ethnobotanical Studies on Some Dicotyledons Medicinal Plants of Nainwa Tehsil, Bundi (Rajasthan)

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**ABSTRACT:** An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants occurring in the Nainwa tehsil of Bundi district was conducted to assess the potentiality of herbal resources for various disease treatments. The information was collected by arranging dialogues and literature survey with knowledgeable local people from study area. The wild herbal plants in Indian folklore have been used to meet the various needs of the poor and local people. The present paper highlights useful ethnomedicinal information about the uses of some dicotyledonous plants by the tribals of Nainwa tehsil of Bundi district.

**KEYWORDS:** Anthelmintic, Bronchitis, Dicotyledons, Ethnobotanical, Folklore

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dicotyledons are herbs, shrubs, climbers or trees of the most varied habits. Stem when perennial consisting of a central pith, concentric layers of wood and a separate bark, increasing in size and thickness by means of a cambium. Leaves are net-veined with reticulate venation. The floral parts are free or united usually in four to five or some multiples of this number and ovules enclosed in an ovary. Embryo with two cotyledons, radicle forms the primary root. These are the main characteristics of Dicotyledons. Maximum authors proposed that Dicotyledonous are primitive than Monocotyledonous. Hence dicots are kept earlier to monocots in many classification.

A floristic survey was carried out to ethnomedicinal study of Nainwa tehsil (Bundi district) area. The Nainwa is lies between 25° 46' 20.56" N latitude and 75° 51' 22.68" E longitude in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan. This area was known for dense vegetation but due to biotic disturbances, it has been extensively exposed. The tribal and local communities residing in this area includes Bheel, Meena, Kanjar, Sansis, Mogya, Rabaris, Banjaras, Gadoliya Lohar, Kalbelia and Gurjar. The indigenous people have to depend upon several medicinal wild plant species for treatment of various disease. Present study provides information regarding ethnomedicinal uses of some dicotyledonous plants of area.

## II. RELATED WORKS

Ethnobotanical work have been carried out by many authors in different part of countries with special reference to Rajasthan (Singh and Pandey 1982; Jain 1995; Joshi 1995; Katwa and Guria 1997; Trivedi 2002; Basu 2009; Meena and Yadav 2010; Nawar and Sharma 2012 and Sharma 2019). In this context dicotyledonous medicinal angiosperm plant species of the area have been observed.

## III. METHODOLOGY

To record the ethnomedicinal vegetation area were visited during January 2019 to March 2021 in different season. The field tours for this purpose were made at continuous intervals to cover the whole area. The method of collecting ethnomedicinal data was based on personal interview with local, poor, knowledgeable and tribal people residing in the area.

Medicinal plants were collected with detailed information regarding their use by ethnic people during field visit. To ascertain the validity of ethnomedicinal information received from the field tours and personal interview of local and knowledgeable people of the area, it was compared and examined with available literature. Sixteen dicotyledonous ethnomedicinal plant species have been enumerated in present paper.



#### IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Use of plants or plant's parts for various diseases by the rural people of study area is a common practice. In present observation sixteen dicotyledonous medicinal plants of area are enumerated.

1. *Achyranthes aspera* L.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Common name: Aandhijhara

Medicinal use: The juice of leaves is valuable in stomach disorders, kidney problem and is also applied externally over cuts and wounds. Root and seed powder are given as an antidote in scorpion sting, dog and snake bite.

2. *Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic.

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Adusa

Medicinal use: Leaf decoction is used in bronchitis and cough. It is good medicine for Asthma.

3. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Ness

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Kalmegh

Medicinal use: The whole plant is used as febrifuge, tonic and anthelmintic. Leaves are used in stomach disorder and children colic pain.

4. *Blumealacera* (Burm. f.) DC.

Family: Asteraceae

Common name: Kakronda

Medicinal use: Extract of leaves is applied internally to remove intestinal worms in children and used in wound healing.

5. *Echinopsechinatus* Roxb.

Family: Asteraceae

Common name: Oontkateli

Medicinal use: Plant is diuretic, used to treat cough and indigestion. Powdered root are applied over wound of cattle for early healing.

6. *Elytraria acaulis* (L. f.) Lindau

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Patharchatta

Medicinal use: Root and inflorescence are used in kidney stone and paste of leaves is applied on boils.

7. *Enicostema axillare* (Lam.) Raynal

Family: Gentianaceae

Common name: Nav / Navri

Medicinal use: The whole plant is used in general fever and malaria disease. Plant infusion is given to treat intestinal worms.

8. *Fumaria indica* (Haussk.) Pygley

Family: Fumariaceae

Common name: Pitpapara

Medicinal use: Plant is used as diuretic, laxative and an efficient liver tonic. The dry plant is given orally in jaundice and fever.

9. *Ocimum canum* Sims.

Family: Lamiaceae

Common name: Bapchi

Medicinal use: Leaf paste is used externally on swelling and wound. Seeds are taken in malaria and heart disease. Decoction of whole plant is prescribed in cough and cold.



10. *Phyllanthusfraternus* Webster

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Common name: Bhumiarnla

Medicinal use: Its extract is used in viral hepatitis and as a diuretic. Decoction of plant is used in cold fever, jaundice and urinary infection.

11. *Sisymbriumirio* L.

Family: Brassicaceae

Common name: Asalio

Medicinal use: Leaves are used in the affections of the throat and chest. Seeds soaked in water over night and given to children as a cooling drink during summer. Seed powder is given in internal fever and bronchitis.

12. *Solanumsurattense* Burm. f.

Family: Solanaceae

Common name: Banganikateli

Medicinal use: Root paste is given orally in snake bite and scorpion stings. Fruits are used in pain of stomach. Oil prepared from powdered fruits is used to treat skin eruption.

13. *Tribulusterrestris* L.

Family: Zygophyllaceae

Common name: Gokhru

Medicinal use: Decoction of the whole plant is applied as a general health tonic. Paste of leaves and fruits are used in the treatment of stones in bladder.

14. *Trichodesmaamplexicaule* Roth

Family: Boraginaceae

Common name: Andhahuli

Medicinal use: The whole plant paste is applied externally on swelling and wounds. Roots powder is taken orally with water in case of snake-bite.

15. *Vernoniacinerea* (L.) Less.

Family: Asteraceae

Common name: Sahadevi

Medicinal use: Root juice is used externally on the body in case of fever. Decoctions of plants are given in colic, acidity, diarrhoea and stomachache. Plant juice is given in incontinence of urination and to relieve piles.

16. *Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal

Family: Solanaceae

Common name: Asgandha

Medicinal use: Root is useful in sexual and general weakness and rheumatism. Root powders are effective in digestive disorder, rheumatic affection, insomnia, cold and cough.

## V. CONCLUSION

The present observation is towards a complete probe on the role of plants in medicines by the tribal and local people of Nainwa tehsil region (Bundi district). It is based on field surveys of different tribal areas and interviews with knowledgeable local people. The ethnic people depend on the plants around them which made them acquire knowledge of ethnomedicinal properties of many plants by their significances. Now days many tribal communities are being contacted with urban societies and the treasure of knowledge of medicinal plants is fast eroding. Hence, it is therefore important to documented the ethnomedicinal knowledge of tribal and local people.

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